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The Daily Press.

Hongkong, July 20th, 1907.

"All that makes existence valuable to anyone," remarked the late Mr. STUART MILL, "depends on the enforcement of restraints upon the actions of other people." In China, existence ought to be particularly precious, for there are few lands where individual actions are more under the restraint of law or of public opinion. One of the latest Decrees we have published is concerned with the restraining of individualism in matters of ceremonial, and most people know that the Chinese ideal is uniformity in nearly all things. That, however, was not exactly the idea in the mind of the English philosopher, and had he been able to return and study the China of to-day, he would doubtless have suggested that existence would be more valuable to the average Chinaman if there could be a more effective restraint upon the actions of mandarins. Theoretically, Chinese officialdom is under restraint, both of the Censorate, and of a peculiarly powerful public opinion, but in practice, as we have previously remarked, neither works very well. The Censorate itself is corrupt, and the general public has got so used to the presence of evil officials that it requires a very ink-smeared specimen indeed to goad it to the adoption of old-fashioned protests—the old way, as sinologists have told us, being to drag the offender out and literally worry him to death. We have lately seen a new way, copied from the foreigner, by which the Governor of Anhwei was killed with the revolver of one who disapproved of his policy. If the native newspapers afford

any criterion of the native public opinion, the people of China do take a genuine interest in this question of necessary restraint, and would be glad to have a voice in the establishment and enforcement thereof. When the Empress Dowager unexpectedly announced her willingness to grant a Constitution and a Parliament, there was a good deal of rejoicing, which foreigners could not help regarding as premature. There is no lack of reasons why China should fall into line in this respect with Japan and other Powers, but there is the old, old reason why she won't. Or at least, so opined the foreigners aforesaid. The Chinese people as a whole were considered to be as yet unready for such a reform—and this was not a foreign argument, by the way, but the expressed belief of many officials and the barely concealed opinion of the Dowager-Empress herself. The people who are really least ready for it are the rank and file of mandarins, and their unready means unwillingness. That is why we are not greatly hopeful now, even after the Dowager-Empress has only this month advertised for suggestions from all over the Empire, suggestions as to the best and quickest method of establishing a workable Constitution. In face of this extra edict of hers, it is perhaps a little unfair to liken her position to that of the Russian autocracy vis-à-vis the Duma. Her Majesty has done all she can at present to show sincerity, but we find it hard to believe in the real wholehearted advocacy of such a reform from that quarter. It looks very honest, certainly, that she should invite any of her Peking subjects, no matter how high or low this rank may be, to contribute suggestions, but her memorials have to reach her via the Censorate, so we know for certain that only such suggestions as meet the predilections of the Censors will get through. The same thing applies to advice from the Province, in which case a special stipulation is made that the provincial officials are not to forward any Utopian suggestions. That, of course, is tantamount to saying they need forward nothing of which they disapprove, and as there are many officials opposed to the innovation altogether, it is easy to imagine the short shrift that will be given to most of those who have ideas to submit as to ways and means of furthering the unwelcome project. A surer way would have been, if her idea was really to take anything like a plebiscite of the intelligentsia, to allow all to be sent direct to Peking, there to be sorted and edited by a committee. This Committee would have included such of her advisers as are really in favour of constitutional reform, and thus there would have been some chance of fair play. As it is, we are not sanguine of any early development worth noting.

On July 2nd in the Ceylon Legislative Council, Sir Henry Blake read his farewell message. It covered 49 printed pages of foolscap, exclusive of appendices. In this respect, of course, it was a poor second to the monumental review of Sir West Ridgway in November, 1903, which extended over 150 pages.

The relatives of Mrs. Eddy, the great Christian Scientist, who recently brought an action to show that she was incapable of taking care of her property, have a hard nut to crack. The tax-gatherer of Concord has just discovered that Mrs. Eddy has been paying taxes on about a fifth of the value of her property.

Mr. Watkins, the manager of Watkins Dispensary, appeared at the Magistracy yesterday in answer to a summons charging him with assaulting Wong Yuk Shan who had been to the premises the previous day to serve a summons on a European there and also with obstructing that official in the execution of his duty. The case was remanded till Tuesday.

A new use for bean oil is suggested from China. U.S. Consul-General W. D. Straight makes the following report from Mukden: "One of the principal exports of Manchuria is bean oil, whose use at the present time is largely for illuminating and cooking purposes. The manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Tientsin, however, believes that by combining it with a small percentage of some other oil it will be possible to produce a very satisfactory and cheap lubricant, and states that his company is at present performing experiments to that end."

A private named Mess. of the Northumberland Fusiliers, has come in for a windfall of £7,000. He is a young man having only three and a half years' service. His father was a contractor of Seatonburn, Northumberland, and seems to have been a difficult man to get on with, and young Mess and his sister set out for themselves. On May 15th, the sister arrived in Calcutta from England and brought with her news that the father was dead and that the sum £141,000 made in the business as a farmer and contractor was due to the couple. She had been attracted by an advertisement which was the first intimation she had of their good fortune. The property in question consists of cash and two farms and as soon as the latter have been realised the money will be divided.

The manager of the St. Regis Hotel, in Fifth Avenue, New York, built by Mr. J. J. Astor at a cost of £1,500,000, has received a letter signed "Big Hand" demanding £300, and threatening to blow up the building with dynamite if it is not paid. In consequence, the place has been placed in charge of a large force of detectives, and is practically in a state of siege. Every servant has undergone a searching examination, and nothing that ingenuously can suggest in the way of precautions against a possible outrage has been overlooked.

The Spectator states that the blue-book relating to the Colonial Conference shows that the Premiers were unable to realise that the Free-traders objected to giving preference not out of love for the foreigner, but because they did not wish to make holes in the present system of taxation, which would thereby become unproductive. The taxes under our system, all the Spectator, were not imposed for the purposes of juggling states into wealth and putting money into private pockets without benefiting all. The blue-book, it says, also shows how unjust were the allegations of disloyalty towards the Premiers.

The new judicial system will be promulgated in Seoul at an early date. It will be somewhat on the lines of the system practised in Japan before the functions of the public prosecutors were extended as fully as they are at present. In other words, the police will be discharged very comprehensive duties. Torture is abolished and there are said to be stringent provisions limiting the period of detention pending trial. There will be three ranks of tribunals, namely, first instance, appeal, and cassation. It is said that the spirit of the code is to afford full protection to life and property and its operation ought to prove a great blessing to the Korean people.

The late Sir C. M. Palmer was the first man to design and build a steel screw steamer, and the old John Bowes, as the vessel was called, still survives, though under another name. The steel hull was nothing less than a revolution, although the first vessel looks tiny enough beside vast numbers of its progeny. It quickly displaced the old sailing-brigs which brought coal to London and which in times of storm were scattered all along the coast. What the building of the John Bowes meant to the North of England few men have ever realised. Between the Venerable Bowes and Palmer's Works Jarrow lay derelict, for the whole modern town has grown up round the great shipbuilding yard in which huge battleships are constructed practically from their beginnings in iron ore.

My kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)" will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
March "The Albion"
Hymn "Hail to the Chief"
Waltz "The Bohemian Girl"
Song "The Better Land"
Gown "The Crown"
Overture "The Crown"
Two Step "The Crown"
Pryor "The Crown"
Selection "The Crown"
Gill "The Crown"
March "The Crown"
Faust "The Crown"
Dance "The Crown"
Sardine "The Crown"
Toast "The Crown"
Fish and Tomato Sauce "The Crown"
Green Peas "The Crown"
Sweetbread Patties "The Crown"
Joint "The Crown"
Capon and Cherry Sauce "The Crown"
Caper Sauce "The Crown"
Mixed Salad "The Crown"
Cream and Finger Cakes "The Crown"
Biscuits "The Crown"
Dessert "The Crown"

Some interesting figures concerning the growth of the "net book system," that is the publication of books at prices on which no bookseller may give discount, is contained in the annual report of the Associated Booksellers. In 1911 there were 232 books published net and 5,375 at a discount. In 1910, there were 5,136 books published net, and 5,811 at a discount. That is to say, the net book has become as common as its rival. The increase is, of course, partly in the large numbers of reprints of the classics now commonly published at a low price. But in point of value the figure is encouraging: the net book are even more startling. In 1911 the total published price of all the net books of the year was £293 3s. 4d., and of the books at a discount £1,211 8s. 7d. In 1910 the published price of the net books was £1,545 18s., and of the books at a discount only £814 2s. It looks as if the net book would in most departments of publishing become the rule. Booksellers, no doubt, would rejoice, and the public would probably be better off.

A document which thousands of persons the world over would give much money to possess is now held by an old woman, in the Karachi district. It is a letter written in the hand of the late Queen. A quarter of a century ago, this old creature set out for England, with the object of seeing the Queen. She begged her passage, got to England and after a good many difficulties, without knowing a word of the English language, managed to have a petition written out for her in English. Armed with this, she one day laid herself before the Queen, as Her Majesty was about to drive out, and by signs expressed her desire to present the petition, which permission was graciously accorded. The Queen then wrote a few words on a note paper bearing the Royal water-marks to the effect that she had seen the Indian beggar, who was an interesting personage. Her Majesty then arranged for the woman's passage back to Karachi. On arriving in Sind the old woman made an exhibition of the document before the local authorities, who have given her land. This she has cultivated very diligently and sedulously, and is all she possesses. She appeared to a correspondent of the Sind Journal to possess intelligence quite above the average of her class; she commands respect in her own society, and her family is of quite large dimensions, and consists of children and grand-children.

Mr. William D. Nesbit, who writes the clever humorous verses in the Chicago Tribune, is quoted by the American Reader as the authority for following anecdote. The other day there called to see him an old friend from his native town of Xenia. "Nesbit," said the latter, "you remember that little old house on Main-street where you were born?" "Yes, Bill," was the reply, with some emotion. "Well," continued the visitor, "the folks have gone and put a tablet on that old house." Mr. Nesbit confessed that for a time he could scarcely keep the tears from coming. This was indeed a great and surprising honour. When he could control himself to speak, he said, "And what does the tablet say, Bill, old man?" Bill turned away, and replied, in a soft voice, "Main Street."

Complaints are being made concerning the result of judges' inspection of exhibits at the Tokyo Exhibition now open. Mr. Konishi K. Kuyemon, a manufacturer of photographic printing paper, has sent back the prize awarded him for his exhibit. It seems that Mr. Konishi expected to receive a gold medal, but contrary to his expectation only a first prize was awarded. In defence of his action he maintains that, having discovered a process of manufacturing photographic printing paper, he has started its manufacture in Japan, and the import of this paper, which annually amounted to between ¥500,000 and ¥600,000, has been entirely stopped. For this service, he considers that he deserves to receive a gold medal. On the 6th instant, after the distribution of prizes, Mr. Konishi had an interview with Mr. Shiori, Director of the Inspection Committee, and endeavoured to learn the reason his special exhibit had not been awarded a gold medal. The answer being unsatisfactory to Mr. Konishi, he withdrew all his exhibits the following day.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DODD.

LATE OF FORMOSA.

Upon further enquiry, we have no doubt that the John Dodd whose death was telegraphed by our London correspondent on Thursday was not Lieut.-Colonel John Dodd (as we assumed on receipt of the message) but Mr. John Dodd of the defunct firm of Messrs. John Dodd and Co. of Formosa. Mr. John Dodd resided in "the beautiful isle" for many years and, in addition to carrying on his business as a tea merchant, acted as Consul for the Netherlands East Indies. Many old residents in the East will doubtless recollect the graphic and occasionally humorous sketches of the perils, anxieties and worries of the interned foreign residents at Tamsui which Mr. Dodd contributed to our columns during the Franco-Chinese war 1884-5, when the principal ports of Formosa were bombarded and subsequently blockaded by Admiral Courbet's fleet. These sketches, which were published as "The Journal of a Blockaded Resident in North Formosa," excited so much interest in Hongkong and the Treaty Ports that, in response to a very general request, they were reprinted in book form for private circulation, chapters descriptive of Keelung, and the adjoining country, as well as of the camphor districts being added. In a short preface Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox expressed the hope that the author would give to the world at some future date the benefit of his long and intimate acquaintance with Formosa, the results of his close observations as an explorer and whilom sportsman, in a comprehensive work dealing with the topography, ethnography, zoology and geology of the beautiful isle. We are not aware, however, that Mr. Dodd ever set himself the task; no work at all events has been published. Mr. Dodd left the East fifteen or sixteen years ago and settled in North Wales, but in his quiet retreat he has had constant thoughts of the East and remained a subscriber to the Hongkong Daily Press to the day of his death. There are still many residing in Hongkong and the Treaty Ports who knew the late Mr. Dodd, and this news of his death will be received with regret.

STOPPING CHEQUES.

Mr. Justice Darling disagreed with Mr. Justice Lawrence regarding an important point in banking law. The London City and Midland bank appeal from the decision of Judge Selfe, of Marylebone. Mr. Curcio, a Kenilworth farmer, drew a cheque for £100 on the bank in respect to the purchase of a horse, but being dissatisfied with the animal, he telegraphed to the bank stopping the cheque. The messenger, finding the bank closed, placed the telegram in the letter box, but the message was overlooked, and the money paid. Judge Selfe, finding that the bank had had constructive notice, gave judgment against them. Mr. Justice Lawrence held that the telegram was not a good countermand, but Mr. Justice Darling considered there was a sufficiently communicated revocation. No order was made, and the case will go forward to the Court of Appeal.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 19th at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer has risen generally, particularly on the E. coast of C. in.
Pressure is still low over the S. part of the Yellow Sea. It is highest over Central China in the North and over the S. part of the China Sea in the South.
Moderate variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.27 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (a) Variable winds, moderate.
Formosa Channel (b) Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between (c) Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamook (d) Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between (e) Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan (f) Same as No. 1.
(*) Variable winds, light or moderate thunder showers.

TELEGRAMS.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE MORROCCAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, July 19th.

Kaid Maclean is still a captive in the hands of Raisuli.

HEAVY RAINSTORMS.

LONDON, July 19th.

Great floods have occurred in Vienna.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 19th.

The China Cup has been won by the Middlesex Regiment.

THE KOREAN EMPEROR.

Tokyo, July 18th.

Seoul reports show that the Korean Emperor is in a state of great uneasiness in consequence of Viscount Hayashi's approach.

It is alleged that he has made arrangements to take refuge "at a certain Consulate," but this is not credited here. It is believed, however, that he has been contemplating flight.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET.

LONDON, July 17th.

The free list includes, cotton piece goods, dressings, tapestry, sugar, inground spices, figs, dates, and linseed and olive oils. The Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, has announced that the education test will be imposed on Chinese, in addition to a poll tax.

THE "GEORGIA" EXPLOSION.

LONDON, July 17th.

Another victim of the explosion in U.S.S. Georgia is dead.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

LONDON, July 17th.

Messrs. Lever Bros, soap makers, in an action for libel against the associated newspapers, representing The Daily Mail, The Mirror, and The Evening News, have been awarded £50,000 damages. The libel consisted of impugning the honesty of the firm by charging it with giving short weight.

WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

LONDON, July 17th.

Two very interesting water polo matches were played yesterday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure before another large gathering of spectators. In the first match, the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club had very little difficulty in defeating the V.R.C. "B" team by three goals to nil. For the Yacht Club, Linton scored two goals in the first half whilst Carpenter added the third one in the second half. In the second match, the Corinthian Yacht Club had also no great task in scoring six goals in the first half and another six in the second half, to the Middlesex nil. Mitchell, Humphreys, Miller and Cooks were the scorers for the Corinthian.

BIG MOTOR ROAD PROJECT.

To promote the construction of a great national highway right across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific was the main object of a meeting held under the auspices of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. It was urged that a good road from New York to Buffalo and on to Chicago was absolutely imperative for the welfare of the automobile industry, and the extension of this from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, it was contended, would naturally follow. One leading American automobile manufacturer, Mr. Thomas, pointed out that the huge sums of money expended on the construction of a great American trunk line, with connecting "parkways," these tourists would find much to interest them in their own country, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be expended there instead of abroad, while automobile touring would become a popular national pastime. The manufacturers also complained that the roads even of some leading American cities are the worst in the world. This certainly applies to many thoroughfares in New York, where great holes in the asphalt menace life and limb, but are allowed to remain month after month. One of the leading journals for a long time has published daily photographs of these neglected roads, showing their dangers most vividly, but so far the local authorities have done nothing.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Scharnhorst* which left here on the 15th June arrived at Genoa on 18th July. The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* arrived Nagasaki at 6 a.m. on Friday the 19th July, and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai where she due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-morrow. The Japanese str. *Kashima Maru* left Moji on 17th July for this port, and is due here on about the 22nd July. The str. *Monmouthshire* left Singapore on Thursday the 18th July, and is due here on or about Thursday the 25th July. The str. *Typhoon* left Moji via Amoy for this port on the 19th July, and may be expected here on or about the 28th July.

July 19th.
The str. *Sui-tai* yesterday brought from Hongkong the remains of the late Rev. A. C. Vial, who died on Tuesday at the Peak Hospital. Father Vial was born in Macao, and was ordained a priest at St. Joseph's College. For many years he was attached to the Mission in Malacca where he has many friends. His mother, a brother, and two sisters are among those who mourn his loss.

THE TAXATION QUESTION.
The *Escrivão da Fazenda* is now hard at work distributing requisitions for the payment of taxes. The race of Jeremiah continues to multiply in this "Holy City" and lamentations are heard from the hustlers on every hand. The Chinese regard the decree as an intimation by the Government that they are not wanted in Macao. Another petition, it is informed, is to be presented to Senhor Azevedo Continho, and, in the event of an unfavourable reply, something like a general strike from Macao is contemplated by the Chinese.

A REMITTANCE TO TIMOR.
Timor is loosely described as Macao's "smoking pig." The Mail leaving Hongkong on the 27th inst. will take away from Macao the sum of \$40,000. It appears that the pay of those employed in the public service at Timor is thirteen months in arrears!

THE NEGLECTED STATE OF MACAO.
Macao is in more senses than one a City of antiquities. The authorities would seem to have a great veneration for ruins of all kinds. There are many properties in a state of ruin in the City which have become not only eyesores but a distinct menace to the public health, for with a certain class of Chinese they appear to answer the purposes of public latrines. If the rapacious demands made on the local exchequer by the Home Government do not leave sufficient funds for the rebuilding of these properties, it is not too much to ask that the ruins (in reference to those in Rua Central) should be enclosed by a hoarding. The measures to prevent the spreading of plague might very well have extended to this matter, and also to the drainage of the city generally. But the authorities have contented themselves with the little spare of energy involved in the burning of the village of Mongia, though plague cases were by no means confined to that quarter.

THE PUBLIC LIGHTING.
Six months have elapsed since the elections to the Local Sanato. It was hoped that the new corporation would have given some attention to the inefficient lighting of the city by electricity. But the lighting, so far from being improved, has become steadily worse. Most of the streets are in darkness after midnight. It is time that the Local Sanato took this matter into their consideration and did something to improve the present unsatisfactory lighting of the streets.

THE DEFAULTING SHERIFFS.
The three sheriffs, who absconded with a considerable sum of money paid to the *Fazenda* as taxes, have not yet been arrested. The fact that the control of the Department was so lax as to enable this theft, to be perpetrated has given Dame Rumour some cause for hinting that other unpleasant discoveries may shortly be made.

FOR HONGKONG'S EDIFICATION.

Municipal Government all over the world has failed rather dismally, and in Calcutta we all know that life would be worth living but for our dismal Municipality. In America we find a largely circulated paper in New York writing as follows:—"No doubt the true way to manage the business of a great city is to hire a competent autocrat and give him the whole job, and a salary large enough to make it worth his while to undertake it. Manchester, England, has found a way to do something like that, and hires an honest and competent lawyer, at a high price, to buy and sell for her, and make all her contracts and bargain, and see that they are carried out. They say the plan works extremely well."

At a place called Armour in South Dakota things having gone from bad to worse with increased debt, increased incompetency, and, as a result, increased taxation, a citizen has come forward with a proposition to take over the whole concern—business, water-supply, road repairs and lighting. He guarantees to reduce taxes thirty-three per cent. in two years, and run the town better all round. The people are considering the matter. The man who makes the offer is 51 years of age, and he has never had the benefit of a school education, which is a fact immensely in his favour. In India the Government think that no one can run a town unless he has passed a severe competitive examination at the age of 22. Then he is fit to command a battalion if the Indian Government had one to command, luckily it has not. *Indian Daily News.*

BEWARE OF MAGIC CURES.

Extraordinary particulars are published in Berlin by the "Morgenpost" regarding a group of seven concubines under one management, which, according to this journal, is one of the most abhorrent swindles of modern times. Most of these concubines are trading under British names. The first of them offers an electric car battery for the removal of dandruff for 3 s., which is of no earthly use, and is valued by experts at 3 s.; also a wonder-working tea for the same complaint. The second concubine offers a concoction of various undefined ingredients for the cure of all manner of diseases, and in addition secures to the user of the concoction a splendid complexion. The third concubine sells the planchette. For 3s. 6d. a fourth concubine sells powder and a magic ring for curing gout. The powder is sprinkled in the patient's stockings, and contains the same ingredients as the concubine. Next comes asthma powder for 6s. An apparatus is supplied for increasing the height for thirty shillings, and finally a solution for colouring hair in bottles costing 7s., and which is the gout powder dissolved in water. The firm are doing an immense business, sometimes sending out 500 packages daily. Their receipts last year amounted to £59,000.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, July 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS JIGOTTI (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE INDIAN MURDER: PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The hearing of the trial of Kaiser Singh, Hoda Singh, Maher Singh and Sorain Singh for the murder of an Indian named Mela at Hing Lung Lane, West Point, on May 15th, was concluded.

Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. E. Merrell, prosecuted, and the prisoners were defended by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

The prisoners pleaded not guilty and the following jury was empanelled:—A. Course (foreman), S. S. Levy, T. Arlott, E. A. Long, I. S. Gibson, D. Tolland and W. McIntyre.

The Crown having closed, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoners, contended that there was no evidence except that of the two accomplices, on their own showing they were accomplices. Unless the jury believed that from the beginning they did not know what was contemplated they were accomplices, otherwise they were accessories after the fact.

One of the witnesses knew the accused from the time he arrived in the Colony. He knew all about him, how much money he had—and he says he was sent for to ascertain what money had been sent away by the deceased, and what money he had here. He said he was forced into it and did not know that they were about to do anything wrong. The two witnesses were charged at the Police Court but the case against them was withdrawn simply because their evidence was required to convict others. It was extremely dangerous to take the evidence of these men without corroboration. No one would be safe if such evidence was accepted, anyone who committed a crime might come forward and blame someone else. Further, their evidence was contradictory and Counsel submitted that the jury must accept the uncorroborated testimony of accessories, men who had turned against their comrades to save their own necks.

The Attorney-General began by alluding to the law regarding accessories, when His Lordship interrupted:—These men are not put forward as King's evidence?

The Attorney-General:—They have not received formal pardons, but the charges against them have been withdrawn.

His Lordship:—You introduce them merely as accomplices?

The Attorney-General:—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship:—They are not King's evidence?

The Attorney-General:—They have not received formal pardons, but they are perfectly safe. I submit they know perfectly well that the British Government does not have a man on to give evidence against himself and then charge him. Proceeding, the Attorney-General informed the jury that the murder was committed on a dark and squally night in a most obscure spot. That being so, it was impossible that anyone should be brought to justice for a crime of this sort without the evidence of accomplices, therefore it would be impossible to prosecute any persons who would come forward and give evidence. It was the duty of the jury to weigh the case and consider whether there was corroborative evidence.

His Lordship, in summing up, explained that, owing to the noise of the fans he did not quite catch the addresses of Counsel, and therefore did not hear the Attorney-General was going to introduce his two chief witnesses as accomplices. To the jury he explained that King's evidence was where a prisoner, a man charged, turned round and confessed his guilt, his participation in the crime. Then the Crown, for very obvious public reasons would accept his evidence and grant him a free pardon. The reason why that practice is adopted is in order that the Crown may get true facts of the case which it submits to the jury. This was not a case of King's evidence at all, and if this was the practice adopted in the Colony, the sooner it was dropped the better. His Lordship did not cast any reflection on the Attorney-General because a serious crime must be put before the jury with what evidence could be got. Here the Crown came before the Court with two witnesses who were put in the box as credible witnesses. They had confessed the crime, but the jury might or might not believe their story. An extraordinary thing in the story was how the fourth man told one of them after the murder to go home and tell the first Indian he met. The jury, when dealing with the question of accomplices must deal with their evidence. It was no use saying—"This is the evidence of accomplices; how can I corroborate it?" They should first find out whether there was anything to corroborate. If they could not accept that evidence as true so far as it went, there was nothing to corroborate it. His Lordship then reviewed the evidence, and asked the jury to consider their verdict.

The jury retired, and on returning into Court brought in a verdict of guilty against all four prisoners.

His Lordship then donned the black cap, and passed sentence of death on each.

CONSPIRING TO CHEAT AND DEFRAUD.

Li Loung was indicted on the charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud.

The Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, presented, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the defendant and pleaded guilty on his behalf.

The Attorney-General:—Under section 5 of the Misdemeanours Ordinance the prisoner is liable to imprisonment for three years with hard labour.

His Lordship:—Do you know the facts of the case?

The Attorney-General:—Yes, my Lord, I am entirely in your hands.

Mr. Slade:—This young man cannot be considered in any way a hardened criminal, and I would ask your Lordship to deal as leniently as possible with him. The whole facts connected with his career must be in your Lordship's recollection, having been related to your Lordship in two civil actions which came before the Court. It appears that he is the son of most respectable parents. His father is dead, but his mother is still living. His mother your Lordship has seen, and you must appreciate yourself that she is a woman of good character. He is a married man, this youngster, with a wife and, I believe, one child. Until some two years ago he lived with his mother in the family house at Canton. Then he was sent here for the purpose of learning English. He had a fair Chinese education, and he came to add to it by learning English. While here he made some undesirable friends, and by their inducement was led into a life of debauchery, and for the purpose of satisfying his desires was induced to raise money in various ways. Whilst here he earned for the first time that there was a certain property standing in his own name which had been given by his father to him while he was still an infant. Learning this, though he was still under the age of twenty-one, he raised money on it, declaring himself to be over twenty-one. His mother heard of this and came down to seek him in Hongkong. It was obvious he knew that he had done wrong, and was very much afraid of his mother and of what she might say to him. When she came here he left the shop where he was living, and hid himself. It would appear that his one great desire at that time was to keep out of the way of his mother; he wanted to get away from Hongkong altogether so as to avoid her, but he had not sufficient money. In these circumstances his friends—his false friends—came to him, and said if he would identify a certain person as his brother Li Fook, they would give him \$2,000 or thereabouts, and under the pressure I have described, he very wrongly consented to do this. That he knew all he was doing, I think, it was extremely doubtful. He is not a youngster of great intellect, and he was in the hands of men older and more astute than himself and, therefore, he yielded to represent this man Li Fook, whom he believed to be his brother, and they paid him \$2,000. He remained at large though a warrant was out for his arrest very shortly after the occurrence, until May 31st. During most of that time he was in Hongkong living the life of a hunted criminal. He has been in jail since May 31st, and may I suggest to your Lordship that this is not a case where an exemplary punishment is needed to protect society from a designing criminal, but that you have to undertake the difficult task of apportioning the punishment this man ought to suffer—punishment sufficient to act as a deterrent, and to help him in future to lead a respectable life. I would ask your Lordship to be as merciful as you can.

His Lordship:—I have considered this case and know all the facts of it. The offence is one which under ordinary circumstances would be visited with a very severe penalty, indeed, five or seven years' penal servitude. In the circumstances of this case I cannot possibly let the prisoner off. He must pay some penalty for the partly stupid and partly criminal act in which he has taken part, and I think, twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour will meet the exigencies of the case.

DISOBEYING AN ORDER OF BANISHMENT.

Wong Kam, alias Lo Chan, was indicted on the charge of disobeying a banishment order. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were called: L. A. Rose, A. Bain, L. A. Musso, R. Laurence, P. M. N. de Silva and E. Gamblin.

Detective George Watt gave evidence as to identifying the defendant as a man who had returned from banishment by the taking of his finger prints. He also produced his photograph taken on the day before his banishment, and detailed the various marks which were on the prisoner's person.

The jury, after examination, found the prisoner guilty, and his Lordship sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (JUDGE).

A PROMISSORY NOTE CLAIM.

Mok Yan-to of the Mok Yan firm sued Tang In to recover \$210 due on a promissory note. Defendant denied liability.

His Lordship:—Did you sign that paper (note produced)?—Yes, there's no mistake about it, but Yan-to is responsible.

His Lordship:—Why shouldn't you be responsible for a document you signed?—Because I was the manager at the time.

His Lordship:—You'd better pay then! Judgment and costs for plaintiff.

SUIT FOR RENT.

Sit Leung-kit v. the Yam Lee firm was a claim for \$40 due for rent.

Plaintiff said he was the landlord of the ground floor of 29, Battery Street, Tsimshui, of which floor the defendant was tenant at a rent of \$8 per month. He was claiming five months' rent, and always gave rent receipts when he was paid.

His Lordship (to defendant)—Produce your rent receipts.

Defendant produced rent receipts for 31, Elgin Road. He said he was never a tenant of plaintiff's.

His Lordship asked plaintiff if he had any witnesses, and plaintiff called a small boy named Tam Poon-chi.

Tam was placed in the box and said he was 15 years of age.

His Lordship:—How old were you when you were before me the other day?—I was before your Lordship last year, and was then 17.

His Lordship:—What do you do, that you are brought forward as a witness?—I am a rent collector.

His Lordship:—Take him out of the box. It is not likely that anyone would pay rent to a boy like that.

Plaintiff:—He is not exactly my rent collector, but he goes and tells my tenants to pay up.

His Lordship:—He said he was the rent collector. The case is adjourned till next Friday. (To the interpreter.) Tell the plaintiff it is no use bringing that little boy here as a witness. I won't have him. He will be 25 next week; seems to me to be a long time.

FLOUR MILLING.

The importation of American flour continues to increase steadily and last year the importation amounted to 3,500,000 bushels. When this is added to the flour produced in Japan, the total annual consumption of flour in this country amounts to over 4,200,000 bushels. The marked increase of the importation of flour since the Russo-Japanese war has given an incentive to the flour-milling industry in Japan, with the result that old companies have extended their works and new companies have rapidly been formed. There are now 21 new flour-milling companies, and according to the various papers the output of flour in 24 hours when these new mills come into full operation is estimated at 5,480 barrels or 21,921 bags, in addition to some 19,200 bags produced by the old mills. In addition there are two mills in Manchuria—the Changchung Flour Mill and the Manchuria Flour Mill, these two mills producing 400 barrels each. When the output of the mill at Hankow, 400 barrels, is added, the daily output of flour in Japanese mills in the Far East will amount to 25,812 barrels or 774,360 bags a month—9,292,320 bags a year. Assuming the demand for flour in Japan is 4,500,000 bags a year there will be an excess supply for nearly double the amount, i.e., the output will be nearly double the demand. The principal mills are the Imperial Flour Mill Company, with a capital of ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels a day; the Toa Flour Mill, with a capital of ¥3,000,000, producing capacity 600 barrels; the Meiji Flour Mill, capital ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; the Nishin Flour Mill, capital ¥500,000, producing capacity 400 barrels; the Mogi Flour Mill (at Kanagawa), producing capacity 100 barrels; the Changchung Flour Mill, producing capacity 400 barrels; and the flour mill at Hankow, producing capacity 600 barrels.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE PORTUGUESE THRONE.

THE QUESTION OF SUCCESSION.

The Portuguese Premier dealt sternly with the Lisbon Provincial Council, whose members had asked him to obtain for them an interview with King Carlos in order that they might express their disapproval of the present abnormal political situation. The Premier informed the council that he refused to entertain their petition on the ground that it was couched in language disrespectful towards his Majesty. Senhor Branco added that the council would be dissolved, its duties being temporarily discharged by officials whom he would himself nominate.

The increasing financial difficulties of Portugal, and their attribution in a large measure to the unaccountable methods of the King, have led to a revival of the question of the succession, a question which for more than twenty years in the middle of the last century played the country into civil war, and in the decision of which England at that time played an important role.

The present Legitimist candidate, Dom Miguel de Braganza, is in active service in the Austrian army as Colonel of the 7th Hussar, and resides at his castle of Liebenstein, near Aspern. He has mixed little in politics hitherto, and is seldom seen in public elsewhere than on golf links. As brother of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, and a soldier on active service, it is impossible for him to take an active part in the intrigues which undoubtedly have lately been in progress, but there is little doubt that he has not only not abandoned all hope of recovering the throne of his grandfather, but that he secretly regards that as the goal of his life, and is in frequent correspondence with the leaders of his party, such as Alexandre de Saldanha da Gama, Dom Miguel d'Almeida, and Dr. Pinto Coelho. He has only once revisited his native land, and that was in 1860, at the risk of his life, after the close of the Bona Herzegovina campaign when he spent three days in Portugal. His eldest son, who was in the Saxon army, also ran the same risk years ago, and paid for it by being obliged to resign his commission.

As Prince Miguel himself is a thorough Portuguese, in spite of having passed his whole life in exile, he has brought up his sons in familiarity with the inner history of his country, and it is asserted that documents exist in the Vienna Court archives throwing the clearest light on the events which led to the accession and dethronement of Dom Miguel, father of the present Prince. It is generally known that during the reign of King John, when his eldest son, Dom Pedro, was governing the Brazil, the latter proposed a marriage between his younger brother, Dom Miguel, and his (Dom Pedro's) daughter, Donna Maria Gloria. This alliance was favoured by the Emperor Francis Joseph and by Count Metternich, but was only agreed to by Dom Miguel on condition that it could be carried out in accordance with the Constitution and traditions of Portugal. This strict observance of the Constitution has always been the boast of the Miguel branch of the Braganza, and is now brought forward on their behalf in contrast to the alleged breaches committed by Dom Carlos.

On the death of King John, Dom Pedro should have succeeded, but, instead of assuming the Portuguese crown, he bequeathed it to his daughter, Maria Gloria, and proclaimed himself Emperor of Brazil thereby, in the eyes of Dom Miguel, violating all laws, as Brazil was a mere dependency. The result was that Dom Miguel refused to marry his niece, and proclaimed himself King, but in the civil war which ensued he was dethroned and sentenced to perpetual banishment under pain of death was pronounced against him and all the members of his family. Later on the Princess Maria Gloria was established as Queen of Portugal, and married to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, whose descendants, Louis and Carlos have continued to occupy the throne. In truth they are Braganza only on the mother's side, though Prince Carlos, and the male line is represented by the Austrian Colonel of Hesse, Prince Louis of Hesse.

DISCOUNTING PROMISSORY NOTES.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The decision of Mr. Justice Wood Renton in a promissory note case was a principal topic of discussion in banking and commercial circles in Colombo, says the *Times of Ceylon*. As we thought would be the case in face of the decision of so able a lawyer as Mr. Justice Wood Renton, the banks have taken the earliest opportunity of obtaining legal advice as to their position in regard to it. Mr. Justice Wood Renton's decision is not one affecting an individual case only, but one which materially governs all promissory-note transactions in Ceylon. It is early yet to learn what steps the banks and commercial houses will take to put themselves right under this latest decision; but we have no doubt that they will take legal and other steps which should help to a clear understanding of how this note and discounting business at the banks in Ceylon has no exact equivalent in Great Britain, and although no doubt the law as set out by Mr. Justice Wood Renton is the law as it governs accommodation bills at home, it would work very adversely indeed to local traders' interests if made applicable here.

Perhaps it might be as well to explain the local system which has grown up to meet conditions essentially Eastern, and which do not prevail at home. The custom which Mr. Justice Wood Renton's decision interferes with has worked absolutely smoothly for many years in Colombo and other Eastern places, and which, whilst it has not inflicted any kind of hardship whatever on European firms or native traders, has undoubtedly facilitated trade to a remarkable extent. It is the fact that the success of the local custom and its suitability for local conditions that this is the first occasion upon which there has been anything said against it, while the regret is general that there should be danger of a legal finding rendering its continuance on present lines impossible. It is needless to point out, therefore, how much importance has been attached in business circles to this decision. The practice which has been the "use and wont" of the Port for so many years can be made out described. Promissory notes are made out, and then discounted at one or other of the exchange banks. When these notes are made out they are usually filled in with the name of the bank at which they become payable, but hitherto they have been able to be discounted at any of the other banks. English or Scotch bills of accommodation as a rule have been clearly stated upon them, and which bank they are payable, but in Ceylon, the bank of payment is usually left vacant, because it is not known at which of the exchange banks the bills are going to be discounted. The local discount rate varies at the different banks from time to time, and obviously, therefore to introduce the English law into Ceylon would work hardly upon a particular bank for discounting, instead of being allowed to make the best terms he can. In future, as decided by this judgment, to fill in on a promissory note the name of the bank at which it is payable would be to tie the holder down to discount his bill at that particular bank, whether he would obtain there the best discount rates or not. Some local notes bear upon them payable at "any bank," but this is not the general case, and, however, this is not the case, and the maker of the note received from the bank which has discounted the bill a notification 7 days before the bill falls due telling that it is due for payment at that bank. If a note is not paid at the bank on the proper date it is handed by the bank to its notary, who the same day formally presents the note at the place of the bank at which it is returned to the bank. The bank has discounted it, and when at once calls upon the last notary to pay it, together with the notary's charges. This is the local custom, which has worked conveniently and without danger for many years. In India and Burma it is more common to make a bill payable at the bank at which it is discounted, but this is not the case in Ceylon.

As we have said, it is impossible to state what action will be taken by the commercial and banking communities. The importance of Mr. Justice Wood Renton's decision is fully realised, and whilst it is generally felt that the native traders are those who will be principally affected, it is hoped that some easy way will be found out of the difficulty. The system which Mr. Justice Wood Renton has decided illegal is one which has grown up around the bank system of local business conditions, and it would be a hardship if it has to be altered. We presume that the banks will lose no time in bringing themselves into line with legal position, one their legal advisers hold that it is fairly established. As to err human, it seems a pity that there is no method under our procedure whereby such a point, doubtfully decided by one judge, cannot be brought up in review before the Full Court. For example, we received the full text of the judgment late in the afternoon after the above was in type, and we see that the absence of the debtor was not so fully proved as it should have been—we should like to know how the Court would regard the fact that the note was at Messrs. Carson's office on the day it fell due. It is the custom for the bank's notary to take every bill that has not been paid, immediately the bank is closed at 3 p.m., to the "place of payment," to find out if any one is there prepared to meet it. Private firms continue their business for some time longer than 3 p.m. The judge's language suggests that commercial usage was not proved in the full way that the Court would have desired; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Justice Wood Renton did not act on his first inspiration, and have the case fully threshed out.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Prince Luigi, Duke of the Abruzzi, appears to be able to justify his own expense gracefully. At the dinner given him by Count Maesiglin, Italian consul general, at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was seated between Admiral Coghlan and General Grant, the conversation turned on experiences at sea and in port. The Prince, who speaks English fluently and seems to understand the references of American slang, enjoyed Coghlan's stories about the rivalry between Italian and Irish labourers in New York, and laughed most of the time. But he got back at the Americans before the evening was over. There was an allusion to the fact that when the *Varese*, the flagship of the Prince, was at Jamestown, visitors from the shore carried away articles from the cabin of her officers. It was a well-meant allusion, but not exactly fortunate. General Grant tried to turn the topic into a laugh.

"Why, as I heard this story, your Highness," said he, "our women carried away only the photographs of your handsome officers. They couldn't resist such a temptation."

"Am glad to know the reason, my dear general," replied Prince Luigi. "We had come to the conclusion that the American ladies took them as souvenirs of a trip."

"There was a smile all around, and somebody may have been Coghlan—shouted, 'That's one for Morgan!'"

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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE POWER OF LAUGHTER.

Professor Masterman of Birmingham says "People who have learned to laugh at the right things, have learned the art of life." He has learned, that is, to get the fullest satisfaction out of life. This is a happy saying to come from the great industrial city, for, according to a school of modern commercial thought, a sense of humour is fatal to business, a thing to be severely repressed and by no means cultivated. Business to these is far too serious a matter for laughter and by treating it lightly one might risk a loss. It must be a horrible thing to have sold one's merit, to have suppressed one's lighter, for fear of monetary loss. It becomes popular among us, and that the drink of gold will overtake the laughter of those who control trade. We may be truly thankful that the strain of Celtic blood in our veins is still strong enough to check such a gloomy creed, for it is the blood of a race which has consistently put sport and humour before the saving of money, a trait of character which has kept us from the curse of the miserliness and misery of money-grubbing. The blood may need dilution, no doubt, but it is that which has given us the power to appreciate all the best things in life, art, beauty and merriment. The downy-faced man may possibly, and very probably does, make more money than the man of opposite temperament, but money is no success unless the possessor knows how to enjoy it, and to help others to laugh when before they weep. The tendency of the present day is to leave but little time for laughter, to regard one's spirits by over-anxiety and competition. No future wealth or position is worth this sacrifice. But as Mrs. Humphrey says in *Truth*: "It is not work that makes such ruinous drafts upon health and strength but the want of playground for one's thoughts." The fault of modern competition is not over-work, but over-anxiety not to waste time. Laughter in itself is of course, no panacea, for laughter at the wrong things or at the wrong time is a sign of imbecility, but laughter in season, hearty and spontaneous is the making of life, or at least, life without it would be a poor gift. He who can see the humorous side of the lesser troubles which beset him has a possession greater than wealth, and one that will never fail him. A good deal has been written of late against the hypocrisy of the society smile and its insincerity. It is infinitely better to smile even insincerely, than to look bored or worried. A smile or a laugh is extremely infectious and its appearance is always responded to by a general brightening of its surroundings. A forced smile will even help to brighten the person smiling. The mind is largely influenced by muscular movement or muscular suggestion, much more so than those who have given no thought to the subject would suppose. Let any one who is feeling depressed without much cause force a smile on his face and he will immediately feel his mind respond and the whole outlook become happier. It is an experiment open to all and one well worth trying for it seldom fails and is less harmful than medicine. If this be true it is a forced smile how much good must a hearty laugh do. A gloomy and morose man will damp the spirits of a whole company and earn the title of a "wet blanket." Society is quite right in smiling to hide its tears, and the fact, far from being a thing to scoff at, is to be applauded. Who does not know the beauty and the relief of seeing a smile through tears, the rainbow of the mind's mist, with the sure promise of warm sunshine to follow in the places of gloom? Truly to be able to laugh at the right things is the art of life.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

"FOOLS RUSH IN."

In a speech at the annual dinner of the Worcester Board of Trade, held recently, Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the U.S. Pacific Ocean was invited.

"I do not expect to see a prophet," he said, "but do you suppose the Pacific will always be a peaceful ocean? God grant that it may. We have not a collier, a transport, powder, or supplies left for forty-eight hours. Other nations have. There are many ships in the merchant service of foreign countries which are under contract to leave the path of commerce at a moment's notice to enter that of war. We have not one such ship. Someday, as sure as Angle-Saxon blood runs red, there is to be a great war. There are two nations that aim at control of the Pacific and this war will be settled at an awful cost." It is depressing to learn that public men on the other side of the Pacific, by such utterances as these, give the Jingoists the very opportunity they desire. Another individual of the same type is Mr. Willard French, who writes an alarmed and alarming article on "Japan and To-morrow" in the *North American Review*, telling the Americans that they have much more to fear from Japan than from Germany. Because the does not cry havoc nor let loose the dogs of war, she none the less intends to conquer and control the Pacific, but peacefully, by commerce and quiet aggrandisement. The writer says:

"We have a queen in danger, a king in check, a castle unguarded. Just a pawn, pushed forward on the Pacific coast, filled the world with war talk. He who was a devoted theory was not wise, but he who let its significance pass was a fool."

He would absolutely exclude all Orientals from America, but most of all the Japanese, if the Americans are to keep even their Pacific coast to themselves. With such statements being made by orators and authors, it is not to be wondered at that the anti-Japanese agitation is kept simmering.

The opinion of Admiral Thompson, F.S.N.R., on the questions between Japan and America has been published in newspapers. Admiral Thompson prophesies war between Japan and his country within five years, or before the completion of the Panama Canal. His prophecy has attracted wide public attention. The Press is active in commenting on the prophecy, varying in opinions.

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For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for irritations of the skin, wind rashes, chappings, redness and roughness, for lameness and soreness incidental to outdoor sports, for sanative antiseptic cleansing, and for all the purposes of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

Sold throughout the world. Depot, London, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Sole Importers for the Straits Settlements, Singapore, and the Federated Malay States, Messrs. J. B. de Souza & Co., 111, Cross Street, Singapore.

THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

JAPAN'S PROSPECTS IN KOREA AND MANCHURIA.

A meeting of the Toyo Kyokai (Oriental Society) was held in Tokyo on the 2nd instant, Count Kato, the President, in the chair.

According to the *Japan Times*, Mr. Komatsu, who reported on his recent tour in Manchuria and Korea and spoke as follows:—

He had succeeded in establishing branch offices at Seoul and Port Arthur and had asked Mr. Tsurumaru, of Seoul, and Mr. Nakamura, Chief of Civil Administration of the Kwangtung Government, to occupy the post of president at the respective offices, the subordinate offices also being filled by the respective important personages at these two places. The speaker thought the development of agriculture and introduction of Japanese labour and capital to be the most important steps for Japan's colonial undertaking in Korea. With the growth of agriculture, the purchasing capacity of the natives would increase, leading to the growth of various commercial and industrial enterprises. This would result in the closer economic relations of the two countries. To attain this end the Japanese should hasten general improvements in agriculture by purchasing lands and encouraging tenants and agricultural immigrants to cross the sea. Such organisations as Farmers' Emigration Societies in Kagawa, Hiroshima, and other prefectures should be utilised for this purpose. The Korean Forestry Office had already drawn up regulations for immigration. The Residency-General as well as the prefectural governments at home should be appealed to facilitate emigration and the purchase of lands. The study of the language, customs, and habits of the people should precede all other efforts. On this point the speaker could entirely approve of the attitude of the Residency-General. But the condition of affairs demanded just such enterprises and personnel as their society offered.

In Manchuria, went on the speaker, the conditions impressed him similarly. Antung, Tieling, Mukden, Linyang, Yinkow—all the Consular centres were inspected, and impressed him as vast fields for Japanese commerce and industry. South Manchuria, which is universally regarded as the Japanese sphere of influence, would not fulfil their expectations unless their economic influence was firmly established. Its exploitation should form the common object of concerted efforts of the South Manchurian authorities, the Government, and private enterprises of their business men. Moreover, it was of great importance to establish a clear understanding and good feeling between the authorities and peoples of the two countries. The speaker himself met the native business men and officials at different places and explained the objects of the society to their satisfaction. Here too was a field for the society's activity.

NOTICES.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Presses, Colours, A.B.C., 6th Ed. - 1000.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

BY a Portuguese of 18 years' experience of Mercantile and Banking Work, SITUATION as General Office Assistant - First class testimonials and references.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. 1227



NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (Firewood, Lime, White, Charcoal, etc., etc.) from the 1st August, 1907, to H.M. DOCKYARD, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICERS, H.M. Dockyard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 25th July, 1907.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for Tender Forms. This will be returned if the Tender is declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

Hongkong, 20th July 1907. 1228

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

For BATAVIA, CHELUBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR. Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading.

THE Steamship

"TIKINI".

Captain Koops, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about 5th August.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the

Head Agent of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. 1229

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SATSUMA".

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th August, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. 1226

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA".

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

From Venice, ex ss. "Espero", transhipped at Trieste.

From Venice, ex ss. "Ungaria", transhipped at Trieste.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notified to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 16th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th, July 1907. 3

倉貨 KUNG YIK GODOWNS. 益公

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Godowns, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAK TONG TSIU, Praya West, on (M. Lot Nos. 294 to 295), formerly known as the Po On Godowns, the lease for which having expired have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the Undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS, Agents' Loan and Agency Company, Ltd., SAM WANG & CO., LTD., Telephone No. 321.

Address: 81, Queen's Road Central.

U YUK CHU, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB, AUSTIN ROAD.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on the GREEN, TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), July 20th, commencing at 9 p.m. Machar's String Band will be in attendance. Tickets: \$1 each can be obtained from Members, or at the Gate.

P. H. NYE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1113

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1181

NOTICE.

OUR TRADEMARKS have been ACQUIRED by MESSRS. JEBSEN & Co. on 1st July, 1907.

LAUTS WEGENER & CO.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. 1223

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with Limited liability under the name and style of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received, and paid, by MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1150

COGNAC.

MESSRS. JEEJEEBHAY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:

1. J. & F. COGNET & Co's \$25.00

FELIX TILLAC & Co's 16.50

GEORGES ROZEAU & Co's 14.50

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907 will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1196

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th instant to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907. 1205

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. N.S. 4,250, dated Hongkong 9th July, 1902 for Ten Shares of this Bank numbered 14,821 to 14,832 inclusive registered in the name of CHENG PO CHO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of August, 1907, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. N.S. 4,250 will be therefor treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1210

FOR SALE

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by admeasurement 50 "changs" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDRING & BARLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS. 100 for \$0.80. 500 for \$3.00. 150 " 1.75. 1000 " 10.00. 200 " 3.50. 1500 " 25.00. 250 " 5.75. 2000 " 35.00. 275 " 9.00. 3000 " 55.00.

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c. ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS and all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited. GRACIA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Corridor. 1145

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1906. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 27th February 1907

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to—ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street. 491

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road. 94

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

Apply to—Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—SAM WANG CO. LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. 103

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY. LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 3A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. 509

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Light.

No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 5 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July.

Apply to—"CHERRIE VILLAS," A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street. 860

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. 92

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, TO LET with Five Big Rooms, in Garden Road, Kowloon, near the Ferry Wharf. Electric Fittings laid on. Rent exceptionally low, \$39 per month including L.I.C. A fine Bungalow.

Apply to—H. RUTTONJEE & SON, No. 5, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, or No. 45, Elgin Road, Kowloon. 1212

TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1st APRIL. 2 Semi-detached HOUSES, Nos. 13B and 13C, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarter and Grass Tennis Court.

Apply to—CHUNG CHINAM, Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 97

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 309

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 93

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 992

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNAYON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—HEWAN & Co., No. 15, Connaught Road, West. Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to—REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—IN WANCHAI ROAD. GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suited for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH", CONDUIT ROAD. No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1169

TO LET.

LARGE and AIRY OFFICES in No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD. No. 25, WYNDHAM STREET.

SUITE ROOMS in Queen's Road Central with Bath Room.

FREDERICK ELLIS, 4, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 17th July, 1907. 1218

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East.

Apply to—CHARTER & MOPY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. 1989

TO LET.

QUEEN'S GARDENS No. 10, for August and September. Rent \$19 a month.

Apply to—A. W. BREWIN, Registrar General's Office. Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1211

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to—MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. 1151

TO LET.

NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong. Cheap rent.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION. Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

SHAMEN-CANTON. TWO LET IN SUN LIFE BUILDING, French Concession, Large, Well-lit Offices. Godowns also, if required.

Apply to—POWELL GRANT. Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1209

TO LET.

SHOPS and FLATS in Des Vaux Road Central.

No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 25 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor). BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3 and 4, ALBANY. No. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Row.

No. 6, DES VEAUX VILLAS (PRAY). No. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to—LINSTAED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 102

TO BE LET.

SHAMEN-CANTON. No. 24. From the 1st January, 1908, Premises now occupied by the East Asiatic Trading Company.

Apply to—JEBSEN & CO. Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1197

TO LET.

3 STORED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road.

Apply to—REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Prince's Building. Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1126

TO LET.

NO. 23, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—THE COMPTON, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1907. 338

TO LET.

A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL ROOMS with Bath Room attached, and Verandah all round, on the First Floor in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street, facing "Glenwood". Can have the use of a Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarter.

ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices.

Apply to—DAVID BASSOON & Co. LTD. Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 821

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on Third Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices.

Possession from 1st August next. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1159

WANTED

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

A purely Vegetable Food, containing a most effective method of destroying the only cause of intestinal worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

MERRYWEATHERS'
Light Portable "VALIANT."

The Ideal Fire Engine and Steam Pump for CHINA.

Lightest Pump on the Market. Weight 600 lbs. Can be carried by a few men through narrow streets, etc.

Ask for Illustrated Pamphlet No. 1000.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 43, Long Acre, W.C. Works - Greenwich, S.E., London.

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.
10 & 12, Place de la Bourse, PARIS.

SECURITIES issued by European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns.

To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the only named Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 46 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCURF, BAD LEGS, ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, BLOOD POISON, SPOTS, ULCERS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, and SORES OF ALL KINDS. It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Scurf and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Essex, writes: "Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude for your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1906.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

CHARLES DAY & CO., LONDON, ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKEY.

And on each Label must be found the following Notice and Signature. "In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son

SOME PRINCIPLES IN FIRE INSURANCE.

So much sensational nonsense has recently been printed in regard to fire insurance policies, the arbitration clause, and the suggestion for a revised policy, that it is quite refreshing to find that a responsible journal like the *Saturday Review* has not lost its head with the rest. In an article headed as above the facts of the case are fairly stated. There are certain principles in fire insurance which a great many people cannot grasp, or do not see the necessity for. In the first place, fire insurance—as the name implies—is a method by which the loss done by fire falls upon an insurance company instead of upon the policyholder. In order to pay the loss it is necessary to ascertain the damage actually done by the fire. For this purpose the policyholder must supply evidence of the value of his goods at the time of the fire. The company is not concerned with what the goods originally cost, or with the expense of replacing the destroyed property by new articles of equal quality.

Fire insurance is thus fundamentally different from life assurance. A life policy guarantees the payment of, say £1,000, when a man dies, and this amount is bound to be paid at some time or other provided the payment of premiums is kept up. A fire policy does not guarantee the payment of a fixed sum in the event of a fire, and it is neither feasible nor desirable that it should. What is known as "moral hazard" already gives the fire office quite sufficient difficulty and exposes them to very serious risks, from fraud. These risks would be vastly increased if a man, by setting fire to his property or by abstaining from efforts to put out an accidental fire, could be sure of receiving an agreed amount without close investigation by the insurance company, not merely with a view to proving that the fire was accidental but also that the loss incurred really amounted to the sum which the company had to pay.

It is sometimes urged that insured property should be valued and scheduled by firms of valuers and that this valuation should be accepted both by the companies and by the insured. This is perhaps possible in a few exceptional cases, but as a general rule it is certainly not worth the cost. A valuation involves a fee greatly in excess of the annual premium for fire insurance, re-valuations are necessary to prove that the goods mentioned in the inventory were destroyed by fire. In some ways, quite apart from any intentional fraud, companies are frequently treated unfairly by policyholders, who do not insure their property for anything like its full value. Insurance on the contents of private houses usually provides for making good damage done by fire within the limits of the sum insured; thus a man who owns property worth £2,000 and who is insured for only £1,000 is entitled to receive £1,000 if half his goods are burnt. Commercial policies contain an "average clause" which provides that in such a case as this the policyholder carries half the risk and the company carries the other half, so that if goods to the value of £1,000 were destroyed, and the total content of the house worth £2,000, the company would be called upon to pay only £500, the policyholder being considered to carry half the risk himself. There are various practical considerations which make it inadvisable to insert an average clause in the policies of private house-holders, but it cannot be considered inappropriate for a company to require rigorous proof of the damage done by fire when a man is seriously under-insured.

Most of the complaints about unfair settlements prove on examination to have very little justification. The tendency of fire insurance companies is towards liberal rather than illiberal settlements, for the simple reason that in the long run it pays them better; it tells against the extension of a company's business to get a name for niggardly treatment of policyholders. In a writing about insurance in this *Review*, our standpoint is always that of the policyholder, and from the point of view of policyholders in general we have no doubt whatever that the present system of fire insurance is the most beneficial in all essential respects. Improvement in certain details is possible, and reforms of one kind or another are being introduced from time to time, but any general adoption of the principle of insuring property at fixed value would increase the cost of insurance and would be to the detriment, not to the benefit, of policyholders as a whole. Honest claimants receive fair treatment, and it is quite certain that the companies should be armed with efficient weapons for fighting the fraudulent; these are already a too numerous class, and any substantial modification of the well-established principles of fire insurance could scarcely fail to increase their numbers.

A BOOKSELLER AND HIS CUSTOMERS.

Mr. James Westall, one of the oldest of London booksellers, is writing his reminiscences, and in the *Book Monthly* for June he has something to say concerning a number of his famous customers. One of these was Macaulay, and Mr. Westall describes him as "not talkative, a little fidgety, in his manner, a bookman in a hurry." Mr. Westall remembers that the first book he sold Macaulay was the *Life of Abraham Newland* a Governor of the Bank of England. "George Eliot and G. H. Lewis bought books from me," continued Mr. Westall, "and they would drive down from St. John's Wood to do so. I still, as it were, see George Eliot waiting in the carriage on Mr. Lewis, who would be in the shop, and over he seemed to be thinking, thinking, lost in thought." Among other distinguished people who became Mr. Westall's customers were Mr. Gladstone. For nearly half a century, "off and on," Mr. Westall knew Mr. Gladstone in connection with books; "he would call at my shop and look over likely volumes, or he would ask me to visit him, or again, he would buy by marked catalogue. Occasionally, I am afraid, I was a little late in getting to Downing-street, where the appointment would be at ten o'clock in the morning, and I would say, 'Late as usual: will you excuse me, Mr. Gladstone?' " "Oh, Mr. Westall," he would answer good-naturedly, "you have so much to do." He was always most kind, the nicest customer I ever had in every way." Mr. Gladstone presented Mr. Westall with a bound set of his Vatican pamphlets, with the name of the author and kindly wishes written on it.

Mr. Westall hints that there are few book-buyers left like Mr. Gladstone. "None," he says, "within my knowledge, to compare with him, but fewer I mean, who go to work on his lines. He bought all sorts of books likely to be useful, although classical and theological works chiefly interested him, while Horace and Dante were his favourite authors. This new sort of book collector runs more after first editions than merely good books, and this is the most striking change which I should note as having taken place in the English second-hand book trade since I have been in it. First editions and fine bindings—these have become the rage with collectors." In his book Mr. Westall will give detailed accounts of his conversations with Mr. Gladstone which ought to be very interesting.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 19th July, 1907:—Our market has ruled somewhat quieter during the past week, but rates generally have been fairly well maintained, and in some instances, show a slight improvement. Exchange on London closes at 2 1/2 T.P., and on Shanghai at 7 1/2 T.P.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have hardened a little, and have been booked at \$685, old ex new, after sales at \$680. At the close a few more shares are procurable at the higher rates, and at \$222 for the new issue, first call paid. London quotes £90 and £60 for the old ex new and new issues respectively. Nationals are unchanged at \$51.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at \$770 and close at further request. China Traders are still in demand at \$90, and Canton at \$270, the latter after fairly extensive sales at the rate. North China have been bought from the north at Tls. 73, and more shares are wanted. Langkass are quiet at \$180.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have been fixed at \$320, and China at \$85, both closing with probable sellers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue on offer at \$30. Dongkass have sold and are still wanted at \$11. Ind-Chinas are steady at \$70 cum dividend, the Shanghai quotations being Tls. 30 for the preferred with buyers, and Tls. 22 for the 4 per cent. nominal. Star Farries have declined to \$25 (old) and \$14 (new), the latter with sales. Shell Transports have been fixed at 424.61 ex dividend and 1 new issue, and more are wanted. China and Manila are unchanged at \$15.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are easier with sellers at \$109. Luzons continue on offer at \$21.

MINING.—Rubber have been disposed of at \$6, at which more shares are procurable. Charbonnages are still wanted at \$190.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after small sales at \$107 and \$101, are in further request at the higher rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are still in the market at \$79, and a slightly lower rate would probably be accepted. New Amoy Docks are procurable at \$11, and Shanghai Docks at Tls. 74. A telegram from the north announces that the Shanghai Docks will pay a dividend of Tls. 3 per share for the year ending 30th April last, as against Tls. 8 for the previous year. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are quoted at Tls. 224 buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue on offer at \$101, and Kowloon Lands can be procured at \$37 West-Points are quiet at \$50. Humphreys' Estates have sold and have further sellers at \$101. Hongkong Hotels are unchanged with sellers at \$118.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are unchanged, and we have no business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneo have been placed in fair quantities at \$3 to \$3.30, and more shares are wanted at the latter rate. Dairy Farms have been booked at \$15 and close with buyers. China Providents can be procured at \$9, and Electrics at \$14. Green Island Cement is quoted at \$17 with probable sellers.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—21st July, Sunday, 8th after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hallelujah, Psalms, of the 21st morning; Te Deum, Ward in E-flat; Benediction, antiphon in G; Anthem, "No shadows symbol." (Full Choir) Holy Communion (2.30 p.m.) Kyrie, Stanzas in E-flat; Hymns, 545 and 550. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, of the 21st evening (L); Magnificat, Canticle (12th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 292, 298 and 271.

ST. ANDREW'S, Kowloon.—(Robinson Road, near British School.) Sunday:—Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. Children's Service (and Baptisms, if necessary) on 3rd Sunday, at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 2 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesday:—Shortened Evening Prayer with address, at 6 p.m.; Congregational practice of Hymns, &c. at 6.45. "Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the announcement of Service. Appropriated settings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

Nature's Own Food The concentrated nourishment of Fresh Milk

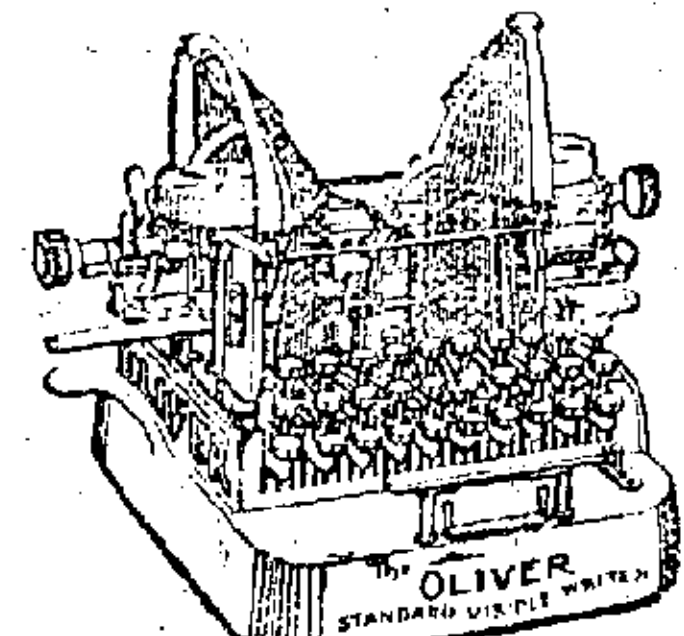
PLASMON

One ounce contains more food value than a beef steak.

TRY PLASMON

OATS COCOA

Go twice as far as any others



SECOND HAND TYPEWRITERS.

SELECTION OF VARIOUS MARKS AT PRICES RANGING FROM \$50 UPWARDS.

PURCHASERS WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF CHANGING FOR OLIVER'S WITHIN NINE MONTHS.

When full amount paid for Second Hand Machine will be deducted from Price of New Machine.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD. 1, PRINCE'S BUILDING

NEW LABEL FOR WATSON'S "E" WHISKY

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR Scotch Whisky

WATSON & CO. LIMITED. HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTE:—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTERS "E" LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK, IS ALSO SHADDED IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK. THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FINEST SIGNATURE.

BOVRIL

is an excellent tonic, bracing the system when everything else fails.

Try a little milk in your hot Bovril.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

1. THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

2. A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS:—CALDERON, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG

When buying Lime Juice Buy the Best.

The Best is

"Montserrat" Lime Juice.

"MONTSERRAT" is prepared from cultivated limes, and is always fresh and pleasant to the taste. Mixed with plain or aerated water, it makes a cooling, refreshing, healthful drink.

Try a dash of "Montserrat" in your whisky and soda.

There are two kinds—Unsweetered, i.e., Plain Lime Juice; Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

Agents:—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hong-Kong.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUSTRIA, Austrian str., 4,874 A. Blaffer, 19th July, Trieste, 27th May and Singapore 13th July, General, Sander, Wierler & Co.
 CHUOYANG, British str., 1,424 H. F. Sandbach, 19th July, Shanghai 14th July, Swatow 19th July, General, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HAIFAN, British str., 1,181 J. S. Rosch, 19th July, Const. Ports 18th July, General, Douglas LaPraik & Co.
 JACOB, Dutch str., 2,624, 19th July, General, Underp. 19th July, Pakhoi and Hailow 16th and 18th July, General, Johnson & Co.
 PAKHOI, British str., 4,800 W. T. Hannah, 19th July, Shanghai 17th July, General, Butterfield & Swire.
 SAUSIMA, British str., 2,600, Armstrong, 18th July, New York 20th May, General, Underp. & Co.
 SEIKO MARU, Japanese str., 2,831 G. Nakao, 19th July, Boshu 16th July, General, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 SIMONGAN, German str., 12,212 T. C. Tysler, 19th July, Singapore 7th July and Singapore 12th July, Suez-Chinese.
 TEAN, British str., 1,346 A. Somerville, 19th July, Manila 16th July, General, Butterfield & Swire.
 UJINA MARU, Japanese str., 4,493 K. Hori, 18th July, Moji 12th July, Coal-Mitsui Oseka Kaisha.
 YATUNG, British str., 2,240 M. Courtney, 18th July, Moji 12th July, Coal-Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office 19th July.
 Anglo, German str., for Swatow.
 Aust, Brit str., for Shanghai & San Francisco.
 Chuo, German str., for Hongkong.
 Haifan, British str., for Hongkong.
 Hailow, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
 Shikoku Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 Zephu, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

18th July.
 ALGECIR, British str., for Singapore.
 KURASHI, British str., for Shanghai.
 19th July.
 CHUOYANG, British str., for Canton.
 Dori, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 Haifan, German str., for Canton.
 Hailow, British str., for Swatow.
 KATHERINE PARK, British str., for Callao.
 KATO MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
 KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 LOONAN, British str., for Manila.
 PEANGLO, German str., for Bangkok.
 SUSHI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 TAIKOS MARU, Japanese str., for Kuchino.
 TOTOMI MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 YATUNG, British str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Brit str. Samsara reports: Fine weather.
 The British str. Yokohama reports: Strong S.W. winds and sea, fine weather.
 The German str. Simongan reports: Fine weather during the voyage.
 The British str. Chuo reports: Light variable winds to calm, cloudy weather and low barometer throughout voyage.
 The British str. Tean reports: Moderate squally S.W. winds clear weather, moderate sea to 20 N. 115.50 E. thence light variable wind, smooth sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 19th.
 ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
 Kowloon DOCKS.—Empress of India, Woolwich, Port Bear, Tugboat, Pouchet, Pouchet.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Chipping.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 STEAM FOR
 FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRITISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, and AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship
 "KIPPON."
 Captain E. Tarabochia, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 20th July, at 10 A.M.
 This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor.
 For information as to Passages and Freight apply to
 SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
 "HAIFAN."
 Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
 DOUGLAS LAIPRAK & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1907. 1221

THE Steamship
 "NICHIBEI MARU."
 Captain R. Minagawa, will be despatched for the above Port DIRECTLY on or about SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
 For Freight apply to
 THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1907. 1220

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 737

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island, Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 31st inst.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SOERUDNIK	Dan. str.	—	Brock	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPERZA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	C. Woltemas	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th August.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON &c.	PRINZ LUTWIG	Ger. str.	—	von Dohren	MELCHERS & Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th August.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	k. w.	E. Tarabechia	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 4th September.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NIPPON	Aus. str.	—	Dobrona	CARTWRIGHT & Co.	To-day, P.M.
NEW YORK	VERONA	Ger. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	About 29th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	AMBILOUR	Am. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd August.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 1st Aug., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	CHAMBERLAIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 14th Aug., at Noon.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KARATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	On 15th August.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. C. T. S. Filmer	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	End of September.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Brown	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Aug., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & Co.	On 15th Aug., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TAIYUAN	Ger. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 26th inst.
JAPAN	NICHIBEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Minagawa	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	CHUISHING	Brit. str.	—	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	About 31st inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Second half of July.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	A. Blaffer	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	SAXONIA	Fr. str.	k. w.	Alland	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	CHUOYANG	Brit. str.	—	W. J. Davies	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	ARRATON APCAR	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	MARCELLUS	Ger. str.	k. w.	A. Stewart	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	ABDIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	P. R. LUTWITZ	Ger. str.	—	H. Kirchner	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PALMA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	About 31st inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	SOERUDNIK	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 2nd August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	CHUOYANG	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	End of August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 24th inst., at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 24th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 25th inst., at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th August.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 25th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 27th July	See Special of Cable.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and NYNJA	DELTA	About 31st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOBI, KORE, PALMA, and YOKOHAMA	DELTA	About 2nd August	Freight and Passage.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	SINGAN	On 22nd July, 9 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	SUNGIANG	On 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	On 24th July, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KORE	SHANGHAI	On 25th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	SHANGHAI	On 26th July, 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IN THE "EMPERESS LINE" Sailing 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).	
	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 1st Aug.	19th August
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	7th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 28th Aug.	18th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF AUSTRALIA"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF AMERICA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Sept.	14th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF AFRICA"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 9th Oct.	2nd Nov.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
1 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, calling at the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KORE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260, via New York 282.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon. 240, via New York 242.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF AUSTRALIA" and "EMPERESS OF AMERICA" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and around the world.
SPECIAL LATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pender Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
POOCHOW, A SWATOW, AND AMOY	"SEIKO MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st July, at 9 A.M.
TAMSIU VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MARAN MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.
† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KORE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday, 26th July.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	About Sunday, 28th July.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Wed. 31st July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	About Wed. 31st July.
MANILA, SAMARAI, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 15th Aug., at Noon.

For further particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

SABANG BAY
COALING STATION,
POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALL, BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.
BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY AND NIGHT.
FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 2,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.
For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.
HONGKONG, 1st December, 1906.

DAMPFSCHIFFS-RHEDEBEI "UNION"
ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)
THE Steamship
"VERONA,"
Captain Dobson, will be despatched for the above Port on or about MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1907.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama).
With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.
Steamers Tons To Sail
"KASATO MARU" 6,100 End of Sept.
Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.
K. MATSUDA, Manager,
York Building.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."
A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.
DOCK No. 3.
Extreme Length... 722 feet
Length on Blocks... 714
Width of Entrance on Top... 964
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344
DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 523 feet
Length on Blocks... 513
Width of Entrance on Top... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 61
DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 571 feet
Length on Blocks... 561
Width of Entrance on Top... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22
PATENT SLIP.
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000
THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING and REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.
A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is always kept on hand.
THE COMPANY has the powerful steamers "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.
For particulars, apply to
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

TO BE LET, A Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.
Also FOR SALE, Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 33 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 4,000 SQUARE FT. 300 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply to
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

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SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

THE NEW ASIATIC LEAGUE.

"There is a sense in which Germany's isolation is entirely her own doing. She chooses to preach the creed of peace in world politics, with open cynicism. She does not share the aspirations of other European democracies: in Parliamentary language she stands by her own choice on the Extreme Right. It is inevitable that all good Europeans who aim at co-operation among nations for humane purposes should be disappointed. They will not be disappointed there, against her. But it would be an affectation to pretend that these new Leagues were in any sense of the word the beginning of a reorganised international Liberal party. They are combinations to achieve certain ends in the distribution of territory and influence among the great Powers. The ideal of peace, like Japan is not a Liberal or a pacific Power, and will Russia disserve these names, until the Duma is supreme. The attitude of the Powers to the limitation of armaments at The Hague is the best which we can apply to their real dispositions. The two groups to which England belongs showed no approach to unanimity. France and Japan did not support us; Russia was a doubtful ally; Italy hedged her support alone supported us, virtually, in this. The auguring—rumour says, with our support—an ambitious programme for building up a new fleet. There is another test which distinguishes a Liberal from a reactionary Power—its readiness to join in concerted action with disinterested motives, to prevent gross injustice. In Lord Lansdowne's time we tried to introduce a Bill to limit the armaments of a small Congress to impose reforms on the Congo Free State. We failed for want of support. In all the understandings and leagues which have been concluded since, have we won any basis whatever for better success in these two purposes? The answer which those interested in Macedonia and the Congo still receive from the Liberal Party is—fresh English action is out of the question, because we are not on the support of other Powers. 'Wherever else these groups and leagues may be, they are not pacific', and they are not Liberalities."

FROM "THE SPECTATOR."

bit of land, or even with his great street of view. He wants to keep all the advantages of the territorial system, and he thinks they could be easily preserved in conjunction with a system the very foundation of which depends upon their abolition. "Division at death?" you suggest; but that he considers "a crude method." "A heavy increase on the income-tax?" Well, yes, perhaps, if the augmentation began with a landed estate, or a large house. But in the case of the old-age pensions? Most certainly he has not a ghost of a notion where the money is to come from; and if you ask him to consider the consequent lowering of wages, he thinks you a hard-hearted wretch who does not care what proportion of the population ends its days in the workhouse. If you run through the whole Socialist programme, you will not find one single item with which he is in hearty agreement. In fact, the only definite idea at which he has arrived is the necessity of a respectable sentiment. He is very sorry for the poor, and anything he could do for them without a sacrifice he would; and when he says he is a Socialist that is what he means if he means anything at all. Perhaps there is no region of thought in which sloppy-mindedness is so common as in the region of politics. There are so many talkers who will not acknowledge to themselves that certain ends demand the adoption of certain means. They will not use the means which they consider the others. Other means are open than the ones they dislike, but they lead to opposite ends. But the sloppy-minded man cannot get out of his head a strange delusion that if only people will stand still and talk they will presently find they have arrived at two divergent but equally desirable goals. Practical men on both sides naturally fight shy of him, and he is never tired of lamenting the narrowness of vision possessed by the ordinary man. He is a good fellow, a pleasant companion, and certainly the best of his kind. If it is worth having, it costs his prey dearly. That is one of the facts of life that the sloppy minded cannot face.

Kittles, which are of a very pleasant and wholesome variety, but they seldom contain more than one kind of fish at a time. But the "pretty kiddle of fish"—which is the original of the commonly corrupted phrase—is of a vastly different order, and many hold it great a variety as may choose to poke their foolish noses into it. For the "kiddle" was an old form of wicker trap set in the opening of a weir or dam, and the more crowded and the smaller the variety, the better. In the kiddle, the eyes of the fish-burner. But not the most closely packed basket could compete for variety with that famous old Provençal dish, the veneration for which among the natives "amounts almost to insanity." When Tracorey wrote his well-known lines on the subject he was content to give some of the leading features, but he yet contrived to bring in a list of ingredients calculated to make even British readers' eyes before giving his verse:—

"Green herbs, red peppers, mussels, saffron,
Soles, onions, garlic, roach, and dace;
All these you eat at Terra's tavern
In that fine dish of Bouillabaisse."

These lines having been translated by an early French writer into French verse, a small storm of indignation was raised against the presumptuous Englishman. He to write of a classic dish with which he was on his own showing so very superficially acquainted! Only three sorts of fish, and two of these not properly admissible. Where were the gurnard and pike, the mullet, bass, whiting and lobster, not to speak of the necessary "incupmain" of the modification? And then as to the aromatic adjuncts. Of course, the Englishman could not be expected to penetrate into all the aromatic subtleties of the mighty hotch-potch; but the list was pitifully meagre. For the true sort of the soil demands in addition cloves, capsaicums, tomatoes and shallots, lemon-juice, bayleaves, parsley and fennel; and having all these, he yet insists upon leeks. Surely, no one would have been so stupid as to have never set before the cook charged with their conversion into a savoury and artful whole.

On the mimicry of this special method those who participate in its results can be the only judges. But it is beyond question the cardinal point in the production of this unique dish. It is curious, therefore, to find it quite ignored by those who have attempted by various modifications to accommodate bouillabaisse to English palates. The suggested adaptations are about as various as the impulses which "the man of the world" weakly suggests. Indeed, that of multitudes of similar recipes—their compilers owe more to the back-room than to the kitchen. As a caustic observer remarks, "their plagiarisms may be tracked, as a wounded man by his blood, from 1770 to the present day." Thus, for the dish in question one counsels the tyro to make an experiment with fresh-water fish, and to leave out the garlic. Another rejects the saffron is well; while a third insists that both are indispensable. More than one recipe is given for the garnish, and the most popular is "L'Anglaise." As a matter of fact, no such dish is possible for this engross and indigestible hotch potch is *sui generis*, and does no maintenance any freem of subordinate "à la" treatment. Marseillais must still be regarded as its headquarters, and from this city have proceeded the laws which govern it. More properly speaking, bouillabaisse is a law unto itself. It is no doubt true that "the native genius of a cock is shown by her skill in toning down dishes which are too high coloured for her own special public, and in adapting foreign ones to the taste of her own." But she will wisely refrain from meddling with dishes to which something like an odour of national sanctity attaches. It would be a vain thing to seek to adapt that great Scottish chieftain, the Hagree, to the latitudes of London. And bouillabaisse is even more irrevocable. It is, of course, possible that even the "real thing" may be found within the cosmopolitan district of Soho. There, I apply, it may robe the native, and challenge the effluvia of nerves of the passer-by. But, as the washers press, the sea breeze, and the salt sea air is often claimed as the land of its birth, its perfection attests of no variety.

The clergyman has a distinct advantage over the doctor because he can proceed away in the pulpit and no one has the chance, or only half a chance, to answer him. The doctor, on the other hand, can be attacked (generally and not specifically) and has not half a chance to defend himself. It is against etiquette for him to reply to criticisms in the public Press, just as it is against etiquette for the parson to get up in church and defend himself against attacks in the *Eccelesia* literature. The fact is, however, that the doctor is seldom attacked on the grounds of his beliefs or mistakes, and the clergyman frequently is. The parson has not only to preach, but also to practice. The medico can safely say "Do as I say, not as I do." If the parson tells you it is wrong to envy Smith, who gets a perfectly deserved ten per cent rise when you, who are equally deserving, get only eight, he is apt to remark that if his friend had a call to a wealthier parish, and he didn't he would feel a bit sorrier. But when the doctor tells you not to drink beer, and sits at the next table to you at 6.15 with a large bottle—a large one, mind you—of Bass in front of him, there is no retort, because he will tell you that every man has his idiosyncrasy, some men taking it out of one bottle and some out of another. We know that years ago, when the doctor was young, he had no answer. Except to find a more complaisant medical attend ant, and that seldom pays.

We are prone, however, that even doctors have their fads and fancies, not exactly attributable to want of knowledge, or prejudice, but to working an idea to death. That seems a weakness to which they seem particularly liable, in non-essentials. They will all agree that to eat green salads in place like Singapore is bad, and your common-sense will tell you so. There may be an actual reason for this, in the boiled cabbage, potatoes, or sugar in the maternal cup of tea, but as the recipient of the advice does not see the reason, it might just as well not exist for him. He rebels. Then the doctor, sometimes gets in a lovely "I told you so," and goes on his way rejoicing. You kick more than ever. It was this recolt that led a very worthy old Taipan of Singapore—his retired years ago—to tell all his Griffins when they came out and asked for advice as to what habit they should form, fearsome as all young things are to the ancients, to unbutton himself in this way. "Eat, Eat, Eat," he would say. "If you don't eat you starve. If you eat, you don't hurt you, eat it. If crabs give you a rash, don't eat them. Wear thin singlets? Yes, if they keep you cool and don't lead to colds. Stengah? Yes, if it suits you. But in all things practice moderation, in cake and exercise, in church and golf." He was a good business man and never suggested that moderation in work was a good thing, but no doubt if he had been asked he would have endorsed the sound view that work never hurt a man yet, and that worry was only the result of ill-health or an incapacity for doing your duty, and that he and though old he was, probably did not know the new fashioned work "eugenics" he was not far from the idea.

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2 per cent. on Daily balances and accepts
Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong 1st January, 1907. 792

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP-TOH 10,000,000

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BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th June 1907. 21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3
per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK & be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NEDERLANDS COMMERCIAL BANK)
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital FL. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)
Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund FL. 1,235,850.19 (1,315,737)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

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Wettredoen.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal,
Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang,
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Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi,
Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of
Credit payable in all important places of the
World and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the Rate of 2 per cent.
on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 per cent.
do. 6 months 3 per cent.
do. 3 months 2 per cent.
J. BOETTJE, Manager.
No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central
27

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Amoy, Kobe, Tientsin
Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui
Fuzhou, Osaka, Tokyo
Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama
Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VEAUX ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received on terms which may be
on application.
D. TOHDOU, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 82

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ANGHIN, German str., 1,001, Kumpel, 14th
July—Bangkok 4th and Swatow 13th
July. British str., 4,975, Harry Gunkroger,
10th July—Shanghai 7th July, Mails and
General—O. & O. S. S. Co.
CHIPPING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney,
13th July—Tientsin and Chofoo 8th July,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, Jons
Jensen, 18th July—Saigon 14th July,
Rice—Johnson & Co.
DERBY, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 14th
July—Saigon 10th July, Rice and General
—Chinese.
DOTT, Norwegian str., 629, Jah Dauncing, 17th
July—Wakamatsu 11th July, Coal—
Walton & Co.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E.
Beetham, 30th June—Vancouver 11th
June, Flour and General—C.P. & Co.
FRIEDRICH, Norwegian str., 883, Wagle, 15th July—
Tientsin 12th July, Salt—Aagaard,
Thorsen & Co.
FRITZ, Norwegian str., 891, Olaf Andersen,
12th July—Hongkong 9th July, Coal—
Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
HUMMEL, Norwegian str., 762, Johansen, 17th
July—Nanchang and Chofoo 9th July,
General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
HILARY, German str., 1,275, H. Uecker 14th
July—Macassar 5th July, Sugar and
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HU CHU, British str., 1,204, A. Mathias, 17th
July—Hollow 16th July, General—Butter-
field & Swire.
IRISH MONARCH, British str., Graham, 1st
July—Kutchinola 25th June, Coal—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 3,996, F. E. Capel,
11th July—Shanghai 11th July, General
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KITO MARU, Japanese str., 1,032, S. Hirai,
16th July—Dairen 9th July, Beans, &c.—
Arnold, Karberg & Co.
KURSAN, British str., 3,110, Bradley, 17th
July—Singapore 11th July, General—
Indo-China S. N. Co.
KWONG LEE, Chinese str., 1,618, R. Lincoln,
16th July—Shanghai 14th July, General
—Chinese.
LAKETON, British str., 1,341, J. Jackson, 24th
June—Saigon 20th June, Rice—Chinese.
MASAN MARU, Japanese str., 702, Sakurai, 17th
July—Tientsin, Amoy and Swatow 16th
July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
NEUTE, Dutch str., 1,453, Carrivick, 14th July—
Palembang 7th July, Korosins—Arnold,
Karberg & Co.
NICHIEI MARU, Japanese str., 8,810, R.
Mitsukawa, 17th July—Wakamatsu 9th
July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NIPPON, Austrian str., 4,012, E. Tschobisch,
18th July—Shanghai 14th July, General
—Sander, Weller & Co.
NUMANTIA, German str., 2,807, Fildemann, 14th
June—Portland 11th June, Flour—Pacific
Mail S.S. Co.
ORLAND, Norwegian str., 917, T. A. Lie, 12th
July—Hamburg 24th June, General—
Order.
PERLA, British str., 2,744, A. Nixon, 16th
July—San Francisco 18th June, Mails and
General—O. & O. Co.
PHILANANG, German str., 1,021, F. Becking,
17th July—Bangkok 9th July, Rice and
General—Butterfield & Swire.
PRONETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,023, O.
Corneliusson, 14th July—Bangkok via
Swatow 13th July, Rice—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.
RAAGA, Norwegian str., 1,220, N. G. Nielsen,
9th July—Rangoon 30th June, Timber—
Sander, Weller & Co.
RAJA, German str., 2,024, R. Petersen, 11th
July—Bangkok 4th July, Rice—Butter-
field & Swire.
S. LUPON, British str., 3,322, W. R. Bailey,
18th July—Singapore 13th July, General
—Butterfield & Swire.
SPIN, Norwegian str., 870, A. Steen, 15th July—
Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Wood—
Sander, Weller & Co.
SUNOKIANG, British str., 987, G. H. Pann-
father, 17th July—Tientsin 13th July,
Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
TAIYUAN, British str., 1,459, L. Dawson, 14th
July—Melbourne via Ports 11th June,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
TOLV, Norwegian str., 740, J. C. Eager, 16th
July—Bangkok 7th July, Rice—Chinese.
TOTOMI MARU, Jan. str., 3,412, M. Winkler,
13th July—Mori 15th July, General—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
WOODWICH, British str., 1,445, A. Stoker, 3rd
July—Salina, Cr. 2 and Mexico 25th May,
—Chinese.
ZAPERO, British str., 1,634, A. Fraser, 15th July—
Manila 13th July, General—Shewan,
Tomes & Co.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS

IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alcorty, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns,
300 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham,
Japan.
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser 4,300 tons, 10 guns,
700 h.p., Capt. C. L. Vaughan-Lee,
Shanghai.
Bedford, British cruiser, Singapore.
Britomart, gunboat, 719 tons, 10 h.p., Lieut.
W. L. Hamer, Yangtze.
Cadmus, British ship, 1070 tons, Comdr. R. L.
Majumdar, Shanghai.
Clio, British ship, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D.
S. Talke, Hongkong.
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 30 tons, 6
guns, 570 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. Gresson,
Amoy.
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,600 tons, 10 guns,
700 h.p., Capt. Dalton, Hongkong.
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 26 tons, 6 guns,
490 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cox, Amoy.
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 269 tons, 6 guns,
400 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. P. Henniker,
Hankow.
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns,
300 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. Darwell, en route
Hongkong.
Kent, armoured, 880 tons, 14 guns, 2200 h.p.,
Capt. S. V. Y. de Horsey, Shanghai.
King Alfred, British cruiser, 1400 tons,
Capt. Cecil F. Thu, Taiwei.
Kiushu, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut-Comdr.
F. Crabtree, Wuhu.
Monmouth, cruiser, 980 tons, Capt. J. A.
Tuck, Japan.
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,
Lieut-Comdr. Vaughan, West River.
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,
Lieut-Comdr. E. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai.
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns,
630 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. Kiddie, West
River.
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 230
h.p., Lieut-Comdr. Walcott, West River.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
h.p., Lieut-Comdr. H. T. Atley, West
River.
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,
Lieut-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne Yangtze.
Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, Hongkong.
Tamar, receiving ship, 4800 tons 6 guns,
Commodore Stokes, at Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.
Comdr. Secretan, on Yangtze.
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. West, Yangtze.
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns,
630 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. Stevenson,
Amoy.
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons 450 h.p.,
Comdr. A. W. Glennie, Long Harbour.
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6
guns, 580 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. C. E. L.
Thorne, Amoy.
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 320 h.p.,
Lieut-Comdr. G. B. Spence-Simons Yangtze.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 350 h.p.,
Lieut-Comdr. G. J. Todd, Yangtze.
Woodark gunboat, 15 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
Lieut-Comdr. J. F. Knox, Yangtze.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRIAN.
Kaiser Franz Josef I, Austrian cruiser, 4,300,
Capt. Ferdinand Hublay, Northern Waters.
FRENCH.
Allouette, river gunboat, Lieut. Millet, Cochinchina.
Argus, gunboat, 123 tons, 2 guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. Jeannot, Canton.
Carondelet, gunboat, Lieut. Kerchall, Saigon.
Decide, gunboat, 645 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p.,
Lieut-Comdr. L. East, Haiphong.
D'Entrecasteaux, French cruiser, 8,000, Capt.
Traou, Shanghai.
Esturgeon, submarine, Saigon.
Hector, 16 tons, gunboat, Lieut. Portier,
Haiphong.
Jacquin, river gunboat, Lieut. Le Cordeur,
Annam-Tonkin, reserve.
Javelin, destroyer, 330 tons, 7 guns, 300 h.p.,
Lieut. Sagos-Duvalroux, Saigon.
Kersaint, gunboat, 1250 tons, 6 guns, 2200 h.p.,
Comdr. Finon, Saigon.
Lynx, submarine, Lieut. Armbruster, Saigon.
Montcalm, cruiser (Flagship of Vice-Admiral
Richard), Commander in Chief, 3700 tons,
12 guns, 1150 h.p., Capt. Martel.
Mouquet, destroyer, Lieut. Duchemin, Biao
d'Along.
Oly, gunboat, Lieut. Grollier, Yangtze.
Pelio, gunboat, Lieut. Marchand, Tongku.
Perle, submarine, Saigon.
Pistole, destroyer, Lieut. de Roinach Werth,
Biao d'Along.
Protos, submarine, Lieut. Glorieux, Saigon.
Rapier, destroyer, 330 tons, Lieut. Vincent de
Bridguese, Saigon.
Redoubtable, battleship, (in reserve) 9347 tons,
8 guns, 870 h.p., Rear Admiral de
Marolles, Saigon.
Sabre, destroyer, 330 tons, Lieut. Malliz,
Sty. armoured gunboat, 1795 tons, 10 guns,
1700 h.p., Duc, Saigon.
Surprise, gunboat, 620 tons, 2 guns, 900 h.p.,
Lieut. Rogee, Haiphong.
Takin, gunboat, Yangtze.
Talon, destroyer, Com. Terquem, Saigon.
Vauban, torpedo-boat (reserve), 6150 tons, 23
guns, 4500 h.p., Hongay.
Vigilant, gunboat, 123 tons, 7 guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. Brugnon, Canton.

Furst Bismarck, (flagship), 11071 tons, 35 guns,
14000 h.p., Komdr-Admiral Brueising,
Tsingtau.
Illis, gunboat, 1000 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,
Captain Kuel.
Jagor, gunboat, 94 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,
Comdr. Kueh, Yangtze.
Leipzig, cruiser, Commandant von Rothkerch,
Paulshon.
Luch, gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns, 1344 h.p.,
Commander Harlog.
Niobe, cruiser, Commandant Witschel.
Thetis, cruiser, 2600 tons, 24 guns, 8000 h.p.,
Captain Glatz.
Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,
Commander V. Abeken.
Tsingtau, gunboat, 17 tons, 5 guns, 1300 h.p.,
Lieut. Bruchm.
Waterland, gunboat—tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. de Spesotti.

ITALIAN.

Venustio, cruiser, 2,145 tons, Baron de Saint
Piero, Shanghai.
PORTUGUESE.
Rio Lima, cruiser, 720 tons, 7 guns, Macao.
UNITED STATES.
Ararat, gunboat, Ensign R. E. Riggs com-
manding, Cavite.
Bainbridge, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons,
Lt. C. H. Woodward commanding.
Barry, torpedo-boat destroyer, 420 tons, Lt. A.
E. Watson commanding, Manila.
Callao, gunboat, 60 tons, Ensign Gay Whit-
lock commanding, Manila.
Chattanooga, cruiser, 3400 tons, Commander
J. S. Schuyler, Yangtze.
Cincinnati, cruiser, 3212 tons, Commander
J. M. Robinson, Amoy.
Colorado, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons, Captain
Sidney A. Stanton.
Concord, gunboat, Commander Bonsh,
Manila.
Elcano, gunboat, 560 tons, Lt. Commander
Hugh Rodman, Cavite.
Galveston, cruiser, 3100 tons, Commander J. C.
Gilmore, Manila.
Helen, gunboat, 1507 tons, Commander J. C.
Gilmore, Manila.
Maryland, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons, Capt.
John R. Ingersoll.
Mondnock, monitor, in reserve, Lt. Comm-
ander J. L. Percell, Cavite.
Paragu, gunboat, 291 tons, Ensign A. B. Reed
commanding, Cavite.
Pennsylvania, armoured cruiser, 13,500 tons,
Capt. Thum & C. McLean.
Quincy, gunboat, Lieut. E. L. Bisset, Manila.
Haleguy, cruiser, 3213 tons, Commander F. F.
Fletcher, Manila.
Villabona, gunboat, 347 tons, Ensign A.
Andrews commanding, Manila.
West Virginia, armoured cruiser, (flagship of
Rear Admiral Brownson), 13,500 tons, Capt.
Convey H. Arnold.
Wilmington, gunboat, 1397 tons, Commander
W. L. Rodgers, Manila.

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AND
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
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1907.
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